

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of the above-identified application is respectfully requested. No claims have been amended or canceled. Claims 1-14 remain pending in the present application.

Claims 1-5 and 8-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,557,115 to Shakuda ("Shakuda") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,169,363 to Mori et al ("Mori"). Claims 1 and 8, as presently pending, include the feature of "said second electrode has good reflectivity of light."

As acknowledged in the Office Action, "Shakuda does not explicitly teach the second electrode has good reflectivity of light." However, it is asserted that "it would have been obvious to form the second electrode 10 of Shakuda with a material having high reflectivity of light in order to increase the contrast and light emitting efficiency." See Office Action, page 3.

Applicants respectfully disagree with the assertion of forming the second electrode 10 of Shakuda with a material having high reflectivity of light. Shakuda teaches that "a major area of the substrate tail surface 3b can be utilized for light emission *without hinderance* by the centrally located anode electrode 10 of the semiconductor chip 2." See col. 6, lines 18-21 of Shakuda. Furthermore, "light is also emitted toward the sub-mount 11. However, the thus directed light is reflected back on the non-transparent sub-mount 11 for returning to the semiconductor chip 2 and for emitting from the tail surface 3b of the light-permeable substrate 3." See col. 6, lines 25-29 of Shakuda. It is clear from these teachings that the anode electrode 10 must be *transparent*, not light-reflective as claimed by claims 1 and 8. The anode electrode 10 must be transparent for the light to pass to the sub-mount

11 and for light to pass from the sub-mount 11 to the semiconductor chip 2. Therefore, the anode electrode 10 of Shakuda is in complete contradiction to the claimed invention. Furthermore, Mori relates to a plasma display apparatus and does not teach a light-reflective second electrode as claimed by claims 1 and 8. Applicants submit that claims 1 and 8 distinguish over Shakuda and Mori and request that the §103 rejection of claims 1 and 8 be withdrawn.

Claims 2-5 and 9-13 are either directly or indirectly dependent from claim 1 or 8 respectively. As such, Applicants submit that claims 2-5 and 9-13 distinguish over Shakuda and Mori for at least the same reasons as stated above and request that the §103 rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 7 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Shakuda and Mori in view of JP 03263878A. Claims 7 and 14 are directly dependent from independent claims 1 or 8 respectively and are distinguishable over Shakuda and Mori for at least the same reasons as stated above. Furthermore, JP 03263878A does not remedy the deficiencies of Shakuda and Mori in that JP 03262878A also does not teach or suggest a second electrode having a good reflectivity of light as recited in claims 1 and 8. Instead, JP 03262878A has been cited for the purpose of disclosing an electrode may be made of (ITO/Ag) in order to obtain better reflectivity of light.

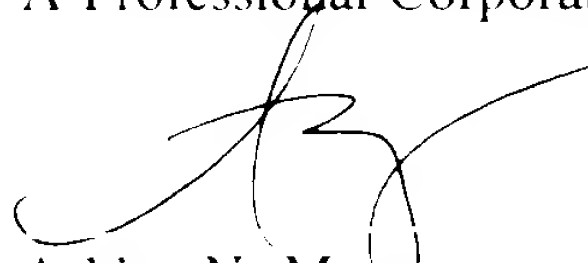
Moreover, the addition of JP 03262878A to Shakuda would counteract the light emitting properties of Shakuda. By placing a reflective element between the semiconductor 2 and the sub-mount 11, light would not pass to the sub-mount as required by col. 6, lines 25-29 of Shakuda. Therefore, JP 03262878A would render the device of Shakuda inoperable. As such, claims 7 and 14 are distinguishable over the combination of Shakuda, Mori, and JP 03262878A and Applicants

request that the §103 rejection of claims 7 and 14 be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request the thorough reconsideration of this application and earnestly solicit an early Notice of Allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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